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ARTERLY REVIEWS.

VOL. XII.

WASHINGTON, D, C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1858.

rseness, Influenza, Bronch ough, Croup, Asthma, soness, Influenza, Fronchitiongh, Croup, Asthma, and Gonzumptien.

many years, and through every control of the state of t

The standard of the control of the c

NO. 616.

The trembling whisper of the forest leaves The water's silver chime, The wind's low murmur, like a voice that grieves

Thus came this wooer to my heart to day, Sweet-voiced as any bird; And yet the songs he chanted never may Be syllabled in word.

REMINISCENCE OF THE BURIAL OF WASH INGTON ALLSTON.

No one, says the editor of the Knickerbocker. who appreciates aright the great spirit and ex alted genius of the most distinguished poet artist of America, will fail to be interested in the

Nothing could be done but to give his address to the obliging young man, as before, and console himself with the promise that the bundle size to the obliging young man, as before, and console himself with the promise that the bundle size to the obliging young man, as now in despair, and made another solemn vow that as is but seldom witnessed. Every circumstance connected with it seemed unusually fellicitous and appropriate. The place was our village church-yard, in the midst of the scenes of the artist's youthful studies, close under the shadow of the venerable buildings of the University, where he had dwelt in early life, and which contained the pictures that had first awakened in him the love of his divine art, and the books that had nourished and strengthened his early aspitations.

I was starting to take my evening walk, and passed the ancient church-yard—the same guarded on one side by the modest tower of the venerable church, and on the other bo the more

guarded on one side by the modest tower of the venerable church, and on the other bo the more pretending and lofty spire of Gothic times, that our native poet, "the Holmes of Cambridge," alludes to in the lines—

"Like sentinel and nun, they keep Their vigil on the green."

I saw the gates opened to receive a new in-mate, and, recollecting that this was about the hour at which the great artist was to be buried,

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name of it now, but it would be of no conse-quence if I could remember it. An old gentle-man started up, and began to poke under the seat where Captain Holmes had sat. "What are you looking for?" I inquired. "Looking for?" said the old gentleman: "why, I am looking for my bundle of clothes." "Was it tied up in a yellow handkerchief?"

I asked.

"Yes, and nothing else," said the old man.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the obliging
young man, "I threw it cut of the car at Needham; I thought it belonged to Captain
Holmes."

"Captain Holmes!" exclaimed the old feliow, with a look of despair, "who is Captain Holmes? That bundle contained all my clean clothes that I was to wear at my son's wedding to-morrow morning. Dear me! what can I do?"

Nothing could be done but to give his ad-

gentleman; "he is my uncle."

"And does he live at East Needham?"
asked the obliging young man.

"Of course he does. He never lived anywhere else."

"Well, if it don't beat everything," said the obliging young gentleman, "and I put him out at West Needham, a mile and a half the other side of his home."

In the gata-log, such flash of light and gaslife; for bjordoirs, where the day comes dimly in
for corridors where from the correct of a control of the correct of the control of the correct of the control of the correct of the co

THE HOUR OF DYING .- The more closely we scrutinize the phenonena attending huma: agency, the more marked does the line appear which separates the known from the unknown. It would seem as if God governs the inanimate creation through the vice-regency of subalterns, in the shape of second causes, whose letters of instruction are known to all, while He cominstruction are known to all, while He com-mands mankind in person. The laws that con-trol the former are open to the observation of science; not so with the laws that control the latter. The philcaopher may tell when a comet will drop a thousand years hence, but he cannot tell the time of the clese of his own life. He can lay down the laws of celestial harmony, but not those of human life and death. We find this illustrated in the very hour of dwing.

this illustrated in the very hour of dying.

A late writer in the London Quarterly Rethrow the Democratic, but possessing no affinhundred and eighty deaths which occurred within a given period, there was a division as to the hour too marked to be the result of what might hour too marked to be the result of what might be considered chance. If the proportion of deaths to hours were equal, one hundred and twenty deaths would occur every hour. This, lowever, was by no means the case. "There were two hours in which the proportion was remarkably below this, two minima, in fact—namely, from midnight to one o'clock—when the deaths were eighty-three per cent. below. From three to six o'clock in the morning, inclusive, and from three to seven o'clock in the afternoon, there is a gradual increase—in the former, of twenty-three and a half per cent. above the average; in the latter, of five and a half per

The maximum of deaths is from five to six o'clock in the morning, when it is forty per cert. above the average; the next during the hour before midnight, when it is twenty-four per cent. in excess; a third hour of excess is that from nine to ten o'clock in the morning, being eighteen and a half per cent. above. From ten in the morning to three in the afternoon, the deaths are less numerous, being sixteen and a half per cent below the average, the hour be-

the deaths rise to five and a half per cent. above the average, then fall from that hour to eleven, P. M., avereging six and a half below the mean. n the evening, there is a minimum of six and a half per cent. below the average. Thus, the least mortality is between three and aix o'clock, during the mid-day hours. About one-third of the total deaths were children under five years of age, and they show the influence of the lat

or more strikingly.

At all hours from ten o'clock in the morning until midnight, the deaths are at or below the mean; the hours from four to five in the afternoon, and from nine to ten in the evening, being minima, but the hours after midnight being the lowest maximum; at all hours from two t ten in the morning, the deaths are above the mean, attaining their maximum at from five to six o'clock in the morning, when it is forty-five and a half per cent above.

DRINKING AND CARD-PLAYING IN RUSSIA,-The Presse gives a gloomy account of the demoralization which prevails amongst the population of Russia, and which is encouraged by the financial system of the country. It appears that 480 million francs, or nearly one moiety of the state revenue, is derived from the sale of brandy licenses, and that the Russian peasant this Party which obtained the control of nearly is ruined in soul and body by a decoction of river water, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, and to-bacco juice. It is calculated, after taking into brandy, and the large profits which they derive from its sale, that the total sum sacrificed by the Russian nation to strong drink is not less habitant. Another Government monopoly which occupies a considerable place in budget is the sale of playing cards. "Play," says the Presse, "is as necessary to the existence of the aristocracy as brandy is to that of the people. Everybody plays in Russia—men, women, and children. They do not play for amusement; they treat it as a profession, as a means of advancing in the world."

A CONGREGATION LOCKED IN .- An amusing occurrence took place on Sunday week, in the Weslevan Chapel at Norwick, Island of Unst. While the congregation were singing, a girl who had come from some distance was attempt ing to open the door, but in her efforts to go an entrance she unintentionally turned the key which had been left in the lock, and, not being vice having ended, the congregation arose to depart; but this was more easily said than done as there was only one entrance and the windows were all fixtures. The people kept hammering at the door and shouting for about an hour, but to no purpose, as the building stands a good way from human habitation. At last, however, one of the brethren descried a man at a distance, but as soon as he heard the noise proceeding from the chapel, he turned and fled. Silence having been obtained, after a short time the man returned to reconnoitre, and being made aware of the real state of af-fairs, he unlocked the door.—John O'Groat's

Among the passengers in the steamship Isa bel, at Charleston, are Lieut. Catesby Ap R. Jones, U. S. navy, lately of the ordnance ship Plymonth, bearer of dispatches from the U.S. Minister at Mexico to the Government at Washington; also, Col. Talcott, E. Myers, and A. B. Gray, with corps of engineers from Mexico, bound to Washington. The Mercury says: "Col. Talcott and his engineers met with an

adventure on their passage from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz. The diligence in which they were passengers was attacked by robbers.
The American party, however, succeeded in shooting three of the rascals, when the rest took to their heels. None of Col. Talcott's party were hurt in the least. One of the killed ladrones was the ringleader at the Barance Acnes was the ringleader at the Baranca d Para. The lesson seems to have been well taken attack was made upon the diligence fo a week succeeding. If every diligence carried a party of American engineers, the robbers would soon be driven from their very profitable

Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Principal British Secretary of State for the Colonies, has put forth a document, in the shape of a dispatch to Gov. Hamilton, of the Leeward Islands, which has in view the complete self-defence of the whole of the British Colonies. The drain upon the British army for men, consequent upon late Eastern wars, renders it imperative t those dependents of the British Empire, wh have been deprived of the protection of the British soldiery, should maintain small militia armies of their own, both for the purpose of reaisting foreign invasion and putting mestic discord. It is in view of these the Principal Secretary writes to Governor Hamilton, to impress upon him the extreme importance of raising and maintaining, from local reby local efforts, such a militar force as will by its presence guaranty the safety, dignity, and internal peace of the colony which he governs; and he proceeds to say that, on reference to the records of past years, he has observed that, in many of the West India islands, local corps were established, and efficiently kept up; and expresses his mortific

tion that these wise precautions have been laid from motives of a false economy. It appears, too, that the question of colonial representation in the Imperial Parliament has been mooted in some of the colonies.

A correspondent of the Nord says that all the chiefs of the Rothschilds house, including mem-bers from London, Vienna, Frankfort, and Naa veritable congress of financial powers.

The following gentlemen are accredited agents for Era: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innis, Sal Mass.; Thomas Wheeler, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. T. Pe

WASHINGTON. D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1858.

1856 & 1858

The Washington Union takes comfort in year with those of 1854-'55. The reverses of Democratic Party, it says, were severer then, the majorities of the Opposition heavier, but the reaction came: the Democratic masses rallied, Mr. Buchanan was elected President, and the Opposition was defeated in the Con-

differences. The heavy Opposition majorities in 1854-'55 were the result of two causes. Know Nothingism, and the Anti-Slavery excite ment, acting together and simultaneously, so as to disorganize the Whig Party and over-Opposition, preparatory to new political organizations. It was in this transition period when the Republican and American parties, eliminated out of the materials of an incongru ous Opposition, began to act independently e recovered so far in the free States, as to obtain an uncertain, unreliable majority in the House of Representatives, and to elect its Presidential candidate by a minority vote.

This year, its overthrow in such of the New England States as have held their elections. and in Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, must be at tributed, not to an Opposition of unknown principles, acting under a temporary impulse, to tion, settled in principle and policy, steadily advancing in power. Even in Pennsylvania, ore noon being the most fatal.

From three o'clock in the afternoon to nine, of the People's Party, the head of the State where it was found convenient by some to talk ticket was a Republican, and Republicans con stituted the main body of the Opposition, as Republicans constitute the great majority o the members elected to Congress.

> Let not the Slave Democracy, then, indulgin vain hopes for the future. The circumstan ces shat favored its reaction after the reverse of 1854-'55, no longer exist.

Democrats, who are anxious to know th truth; Americans, who are sincerely desirous of seeing the most effective means adopted for the overthrow of the Slave Power, Conservatives of the North and Liberals of the South, willing to see a change of Administration but with no proper appreciation of the kind of organization necessary to accomplish that end, ought to study the political history of the country for the last three or four years. It was political opposition to the extension

of Slavery and the domination of the Slave Power, and moral opposition to Slavery ss a Principle, wheresoever and under what form soever existing, that gave birth, form, and diall the free States in 1854-'55; and which. alone, showed the ability in 1856 to contest the bacco juice. It is calculated, after taking into account the sum paid by speculators for their licenses, the amount which they are forced to lied under Pro-Slavery auspices, and rivalled the Black Democracy in its servility to Sla-

Examine the returns of the Election of 1856 Buchanan had eighteen hundred and fifty thouand votes, of which twelve hundred thousand were cast in the Free States : Fillmore, eight hundred and eighty-five thousand, of which the Free States gave about three hundred and eighty thousand : Fremont thirteen hundred and forty thousand, all, with the exception of one or two thousand, thrown by the Free

In Pennsylvania and Indiana, the so-called Democrats had majorities, so small, however, that they were counted by hundreds; in New Jersey, Illinois, and California, they could boast only of inconsiderable pluralities. In not a single Free State had the Americans a majority or plurality, and in but one, California, did they number more than the Republicans. On the other hand, the Republicans had heavy majori-ties in Michigan, Wisconsin, and all the New England States; large pluralities in New York Ohio, and Iowa; in all the Free States, one hundred thousand more votes than the so-called Democrats, and a million more than the Ameri

Can any man doubt which was the dominan Party in the Free States in 1856, which represented their Principles and Purposes? What as since occurred, to encourage the hopes of the Slave Democracy, to revive the pretension of the Americans-(we mean, once for all, by this term, to designate those who, arrayed under the standard of Millard Fillmore in 1856, secured the election of Mr. Buchanan)-to discourage Republicans, or give countenance to the idea ruling Power?

in the present House, not from the Republicans, so much as from the Americans. The real Republican strength is greater than in the last House; but not an American was returned from the Free States. And thus far, the State which have held their elections this year, have returned a much larger Republican delegation than that by which they are now, or were in 1856, represented in Congress. The Republican Senators that year numbered but fifteen; to-day, they count twenty three, with a prospect of speedily adding two more to their number—to speedily adding two more to their number—to speedily adding two more to their number—to speedily adding two more to their number—tures also explicitly warrant, that it is equally the property of the Rev. John B. Adger's article on the slave trade, in which the religious world are informed that 'there are no doubt a great many negroes in Africa, but we know also, upon the best authority, that there are a great many negroes not slaves. We hold that it is right to buy the former, and the Scriptures justify our opinion. But we hold, as the Scriptures also explicitly warrant, that it is equally the property of the Rev. John B. Adger's article on the slave trade, in which the religious world are informed that 'there are no doubt a great many negroes in Africa, but we know also, upon the best authority, that there are a great many negroes not slaves. We hold that it is right to buy the former, and the Scriptures justify our opinion. But we hold, as the Scriptures also explicitly warrant, that it is equally wrong to steal the latter. In order to make oughly Republican, able and determined-while your Slave Democratic Senators are divided by fends, and the Americans can not boast of a single Senator from a Free

What effect has the "reaction," talked of by the Union, produced? Have the Republicans lost a single State they controlled in 1856 2 Where are the gains of the Slave Democracy? Where is the strength of the American Party? Buchanan carried California in 1856 by a plurality of twenty-six thousand over the Republicans, and Fillmore received twelve thousand nore votes than Fremont. This year, the Republicans appear as the chief Party contesting the field with the Administration, which succeeds only by seven thousand majority.

In Obio, in 1856, the Americans and the Slave Democratic Parties had together eleven thousand more votes than the Ranghlicans. This year, the American Party disappears, and the Republicans carry the State by fifteen thousand majority.

In Illinois, acting on common-sense princi ples, the American Party is not in the field. the Republicans alone confronting both factions of the Slave Democracy, with the brightest of the new faith, has been elected to the Leg-prospects of success. In none of the States islature of South Carolina from that city. But

Party, to any marked extent; in all of them,

reased vitality?

Pennsylvania, as we have often said, is an xceptional State. The Conservative influence s strong—the advocates of a Tariff are exactposed to be intolerant—the Anti-Slavery Principle has not yet subordinated all these elements. We do not undertake to dictate to our as that which nerved the hearts of the robber friends in that State how or on what basis they shall act, what combinations they shall formwhat issues they shall make. The main body of the Opposition in 1856 voted for Fremont, and the inference is fair that it is Republica The Union has overlooked certain essentia The great ma jority of those who voted for Mr. Fillmore, and thus gave the State to Mr. Buchanan, will hardly repeat that folly. They now show a disposition to act with the Repubicans; but surely they cannot expect that the policy adopted in that State to secure com action among the various elements of the Opposition, can ever be Nationalized.

Other States are not in the position of Pennylvania. In few, if any, does the Tariff Question enter as a subject of Party arrangement. In few, has the American Party (Fillmore American) a distinctive existence. In none, is the Conservative influence troublesome. In nearly all, the Anti-Slavery Sentiment, or Reablicanism, is supreme. Would it not be well r Republican journals in Pennsylvania to impress these facts upon the Opposition in that state, while yet warm with its success?

The Philadelphia North American rejoice for many reasons over the result of the election, especially, however, because it will enable ennsylvania to determine the issues and the andidates of 1860!

Let us understand each other. The position n which that State has placed itself, will cerainly give its views and wishes weight in the National Republican Convention that shall be alled to organize Party action for 1860; but o State can claim the right to dictate-and no State ought to look exclusively to its own peculiar exigencies. The Opposition in Pennsylvania ought to be educated to a higher naionality than such an idea would imply. The sues of 1860 are already determined, not by his man or that man, this organization or that organization, this platform or that platform, out by events which Parties cannot arrest, events which have rendered the conflict between the Slave Power and the non-slaveholders of the country inevitable, and make this conflict the paramount issue, for the present or 1860, and forever, till it be settled. This is the prevailing feeling in the Republican Party, which divides with the Slave Democracy the voters of the Union; and whatever Pennsylvania may feel about a Tariff, about Americanism, or about "Nationality," she must elect new, and in 1860, between those two Parties, and the candidates who shall represent them. There can be no substitution of an American, or a Conservative, or a Tariff or a People's Party, for the Republican organization. To attempt such a project would be s waste of time: to succeed in it would be to insure ruinous and disgraceful defeat. The only effective agency we have to work with, is the Republican Party, and the sooner all classes of the Opposition in Pennsylvania and elsewise men, endeavoring to make it as sound forcing upon it burdens which it cannot bear, ssues which tend to division, leaders who have always stood arrayed on principle against it and a policy of indirection, evasion, or compro-mise, the sooner will the fearful conflict be

nterests now necessarily subordinate. THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE

decided, the great issue settled, and the People

be left at liberty to bestow more attention upon

We had supposed that Southern politician after some agitation and discussion, had seen the folly, if not the infamy, of the attempt to evive the African slave trade. But it seems that we were mistaken. The Virginia papers of recent date show that the discussion is in ful blast, and that the diabolical piracy finds favor with what are termed the "religious reviews" of the South.

The editors of the Richmond South and o the Enquirer, when the subject was broached a year or two ago, seemed to favor the idea, at least so far as to open their columns to its discussion. At a later day, they agreed in repudisting it as an impracticable and injurious ulagainst the slave trade before the Southern Commercial Convention, which met at Montgomery during the past summer. His speech was widely published and commented on, for the ability with which the attempt to revive the trade was held up to public reprobation; and for some months the editor seemed to sustain these views in his editorial columns. But recently, we regret to see symptoms of a relapse in both the South and Enquirer. They again that a new Party is needed to overthrow the admit into their columns articles favorable to the slave trade, and the Enquirer directly takes The Slave Democracy gained a few members sides with the agitators. The editor, after enunerating several recent indications of interest

in the subject, says: "Even the religious reviews are not exempt from discussing the question. In the Southern Presbyterian Review for October, we find a critical notice of the Rev. John B. Adger's article wrong to steat the latter, in order to make dayes of them.'

cates of the slave trade, numerous, talented, and determined. Upon the stump in Virginia.
Mr. John Scott, of Fauquier, has already fired a signal gun, and, we learn, will very soon repeat his fire. Mr. Scott and some of his neighbors have lately began growing tobacco, and find Fauquier admirably suited to the growth of 'the speed,' but that the negroes to work the crop are far too scarce, and every year is ma-king them more so; and hence the African slave trade finds advocates up under the yery border of Pennsylvania. In fact, that is the very place for African negroes. Ignorance of eography would be a great assistance agitive Slave Law."

The Enquirer concludes with the following significant endorsement of the agitation : "We are glad to see this question thus agitated; the odium cast upon Slavery by existing Federal laws should never have been submitted to by the Southern people, and the sooner it is removed the better."

Among other indications that the idea of reiving the slave trade is not abandoned, we may iention that the famous Mr. Spratt, of Charles where we have triumphed this year, has there the richest development of the times is the ex-

ublican Party, acting upon its avowed suggest to the reviewer the propriety of care-ernment, and even with the attendant consefully studying the sacred records of the Thugs, from which, doubtless, many fine arguments in public lands. Shall it be done? Who can opplate any schemes of Slavary propagandism, from more sense, sincerely desirous of overthrow-

ing the present Administration, propose to When reading accounts of the horrid rites of sectional hostility to the great West?

These lines of continuous settlemen bands of India.

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES.

The President of the United States congrate ated the President of the Overland mail Com pany upon the first arrival of the mail at St. Louis, in twenty-three days from Sau Francisco, in the following suggestive note, which worthy of a repetition in our columns : " WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1858.

To John Butterfield, Esq., President of the Overland Mail Company: "Sin: Your dispatch has been received. I cordially congratulate you upon the result. It Union. Settlements will soon follow the course of the road, and the East and the West will be bound together by a chain of living Americans which can never be broken.

"JAMES BUCHANAN." It is known to the mass of our readers that this mail route, established by the United States Government, at an annual cost of six hundred thousand dollars, deflects southwardly from St. Louis, through Arkansas and Texas, and then proceeds westwardly along the 31st Southern California, where it turns again to the north, and terminates at San Francisco.

The motive which dictated its selection i preference to the northern and middle routes, which are pursued by all emigrant trains, was the gratification of Southern sectionalism, and to take the initiative in the matter of building the Pacific Railroad. A large portion of the route was known to be an uninhabitable desert, where neither man nor beast can live, and in which the stations established for the relays of horses have to be supplied with water hauled fifty or a hundred miles. But no mat-

public convenience upon the altar of Slavery. propagandism, and the South must be gratified, at every cost; and we are now told that a great San Francisco to St. Louis in twenty-three their defeat, is simply ridiculous, and can dedays by the Southern route.

passengers, together with millions worth of gold | very into the adoption of the Lecompton Condust, and some tons weight of mail matter, stitution, all reeking with fraud and forgery, as utility of this grand Overland Southern Mail in the country must know that the tariff policy. Route? Certainly it does not consist in any however popular in certain localities, could facility which it affords to commerce, to the have had very little to do with the result, for

Nothing, therefore, short of a Pacific Railroad, can transport the mails and passengers

suggested by the President in his note quoted have branded with infamy the darling scheme mote the settlement of the interior, and bind This is a true statement of the value of Over- est outburst of indignation at the infamous exland Mail Routes, and the idea that the great pedient adopted by the party in power for force of passengers will continue to go by sea. Persons in any of the Atlantic States will continue to sail from New York, and those from the traism, calculated to divide the South and repel West, even from Missouri and Arkansas, must their Northern allies. The editor of the South do likewise, if they go in large bodies, since a to resent it, and to hurl the traitors from place; went so far as to make an elaborate speech dozen passengers would load down the stages, and any excess above that number would be

compelled to wait two weeks in order to secure

a sest.

But a line of stages, while it can only be a drop in the bucket in the way of transporting mails and passengers, will, if properly located be the nucleus of a chain of civilization extending from the frontier settlements of the Missis sippi valley to those of the Pacific coast, and thus courage and protect the overland emigration of the farmers of the West, with their wagons and teams, their flocks and herds. Let overland mail lines be established, therefore, with this object in view, and they should not be confined Southern or Northern sectional routes-There should either be one central line, or two or three such lines, located with reference exclusively to the public convenience, and not with the idea of promoting sectional interests Common sense would at once pronounce in favor of a habitable route or routes, in prefer ence to one through an arid desert, in which neither man nor beast can be supplied with

food and water, without the expense of transporting them upon the back of the camel for undreds of miles. The lines pursued by overland emigrants rom North or South, from Wisconsin or Arkan as, and whether bound for Oregon or Califoria, have invariably been in the higher latiudes, where grass and water are abundant, and where, consequently, the fertility of the soil would, with proper encouragement and protection, hold out inducements to make permanent settlements. The stations for relays of horses would each be the nucleus of a village and may not be able to walk erect in the presence night be still further encouraged by grants on actual settlers. A strip of country five or ten miles wide, or even two or three such stripe, across the continent, so far from subtracting

granting lots of one hundred and sixty or three institutions and habits of thought, there would hundred and twenty acres of land to actual set- seem to be little inducement held out for men

been a separate organization of the American pression of pious interest in the cause of Kid- tlers, upon strips of a few miles in width. This of high ambition in the free States to sell them-Party, to any marked extent; in all of them, napping, above quoted from the "Southern great end can be accomplished at the next sesselves to the slaveholders.

Presbyterian Review." We would respectfully sion of Congress without expense to the Gov-

be upon the best known routes for railroads, probable that the Congress which will assemproved its ability to contend for the Presidency with the Democracy, and which, since that time, has given evidence of progress and inshrink, we have consoled ourselves with the re- One grand obstacle to the construction of a Pa- tion an oatlay of one or two hundred millions flection that such things could only take place cific Railroad, under present circumstances, in lands steeped for ages in the darkness of would be the difficulty and expense of procuring Any appropriation for such a purpose must heathen superstition; but it seems we were mis-cheap foed for men and animals. These settlers therefore be made at the approaching session taken. In this land of Christian liberty and in-would supply this indispensable necessity, and of Congress, or not at all. The organs of the telligence, there are men found who cherish in the market afforded by the road builders would Administration unhesitatingly take ground in their bosoms a superstition as guilty and bloody encourage still further settlements, until these favor of the acquisition of Cuba at any cost; the market afforded by the road builders would Administration unhesitatingly take ground in chains of civilization would expand into States, and, from their known subserviency to their em-Who, then, will hesitate about taking this ployers, it may be taken for granted that their

first step towards the construction of Pacific utterances faithfully unveil the secret purposes Railroads? Who will withhold protection from of the President and Cabinet. and encouragement to the emigrant trains The New York Herald insists that the next bound for Oregon and California? And who session of Congress should expressly authorize These great ends can be accomplished by meas. limitation as to the cost, and we shall not be ures which will at the same time augment the surprised if such a movement is made. The value of the public lands, open the way to the Herald is known to be one of the President's great gold fields at the base of the Rocky Moun- most thorough going supporters, and generally tains, give employment and homes to tens of the first to reveal official secrets. thousands of citizens, and promote the general If the people are to be saddled with a tax of and true nationality of feeling.

THE ELECTIONS-LECOMPTON CONDEMNED.

If the humiliation of profligate politicians could awaken a feeling of compassion in the breasts of good men, we feel assured that their sensibilities would be touched by the present attitude of the National Administration. The condemnation which the policy of the President has received at the hands of the people of his or 32d parallel of latitude until it reaches own State is absolutely overwhelming. He is called Pennsylvania's favorite son; he was selected as the candidate of his party in the late Presidential election with special reference to his home popularity; and now, in the full tide of his power, with a hundred millions of patronage at his command, he has received a rebuke from the people of his own State, beyond all precedent for its severity. Of twenty-five Conssional Representatives to which the State

is entitled, only two avowed friends of that policy have been returned. Twenty-two men have commended themselves to the favorable regard of the people by denouncing the favorite measter! The South demanded the sacrifice of the ure of the President as the offspring of fraud and tyranny. The attempt of the Union and other organs of the Administration to soften their fall, and success has been achieved in the conveyance soothe their crushed and wounded pride, by of six passengers and a bundle of letters from suggesting the tariff question as the cause of

ceive no one, unless it be the President himself. The expedition may be creditable enough to the contractors, but it is still a bow shot be
We shall not be surprised if the delusive opiate bim to induce this Government, if possible, to to the contractors, but it is still a bow shot be
is eagerly swallowed by the man who could be abandon the points for which it contends. But hind the steamers, which convey hundreds of coaxed and driven by the propagandists of Slafrom San Francisco to New York, in precisely a measure of his Administration, which it were will not be required to return that, has read the same length of time! Where, then, is the treason to oppose. But every intelligent man transportation of the mails, of gold dust, or of the reason that the friends of the Administra- gua matters. pessengers. It will be idle to look to this tion were little if any behind their opponents in Notwithstanding that he had previously as curce for any improvement in mail facilities. avowing themselves for protection. The tariff serted that he had full power to ratify the Cass The rates of transportation and travel are question is an old one, and it would be difficult Yrissarri treaty, and to finally arrange all mat now exorbitantly high. A single line of steam- to explain why its influence was so much great- ters pertaining thereto, without the necessity of ers, by the Isthmus of Panama, enjoys a mo- er at the last than at preceding elections, in referring it back to Nicaragua, it appears from nopoly of the whole business; but soon, we learn, which the Pro-Slavery party were successful. the efficial document just submitted by him to and musical genius, with the expressed emotwo other lines will be established—the one The iron interest had been clamoring for prothrough Nicaragua, and the other by the way tection for years upon years, before Lecompton tion was immediately made, that he is empowr Kanses were heard of; and the President, ered only to act, "in order that the amendments will be at least two thousand miles nearer than though loose and slippery in the statement of made by the Assembly of Nicaragua to the both the son's and father's portraits are given; that by way of Panama; and when the two ex- his views upon the questions of free trade and treaty may be substantially carried into effect." and several scenes illustrative of Mr. Tyng's retremities of the Isthmus are united by a rail-road, not more than one hundred and fifty in his vote for the Whig Tariff of 1842, whose miles in length, the trip from New York to protective features were so marked, that such our Government. The Secretary of State will with selected or original passages of prose, as San Francisco may be made in fifteen or at Whig Senators as Mangum and Graham, of North Carolins, voted against it. It is there. subject to-morrow, and General Jerez will soon fore apperlatively ridiculous to pretend that the Protective interests of Pennsylvania have risen between the two oceans in competition with the in their might to condemn the President. No! the honest masses have been aroused by a sense The real utility of an Overland Mail Route of outraged liberty, equity, and fair dealing, and

ve. Such a route properly located will pro- of the Administration for enslaving Kanses. The result may not have been an expression the East and the West together "by a chain of of popular sentiment against Slavery-we fear living Americans, which can never be broken." that it is not-but it unquestionably is an honmails or the great body of passengers can be ing Slavery into Kansas. The people are honconveyed by stages three thousand miles, in est, and mean to do right, but they are still far ompetition with ocean steamers, is simply from being thoroughly indoctrinated with the ridiculous. The great mails and the great body genuine spirit of liberty. If their Represents tives betray them by some glaring surrender of their rights to the slaveholders, as by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, or the fabrication of the Lecompton fraud, they are quick but, in the security of their own free homes, they are prone to forget the past, and to be blind to the present, while the same treacherous party, with the ever-wakeful and insatiable Slave Power at its back, is plotting new schemes of aggression upon their liberties. They have yet thoroughly to understand that the corrupt combination of politicians which clings to the name of Democracy have not one Democratic princi ple left amongst them. The people have yet to learn that this combination have but two ele ments of unity and strength left, viz: Slavery

propagandism and the spoils. Let us hope that the day is not distant whe he free people of the free States shall thorough y comprehend this troth; and that they will ease to trust any man in any public position who acknowledges allegiance to Cincinnati platforms, Dred Scott decisions, or other political creeds generated in the same atmosphere of

moral debasement. It is to be hoped, also, that the late election may teach the Northern politicians a lesson of self-respect which may be profitable to them in the future. It is becoming quite evident that Northern subserviency to Southern schemes of Slavery propagandism will in a few years cease entirely to be a paying business. So long as Virginia and Southern influence over the Northern popular mind was strong enough to control the Presidential elections beyond peradventure dough wes at a high figure; but since the men orable era of 1856 it has been declining in value and the signs of the times indicate that it will be utterly worthless in the course of a few seasons more. Old politicians, from the force of habi eighborhood of farmers, and these settlements of the slaveholder, but the young men of talen who are coming upon the stage will learn to the part of the Government of bounty lands to swoid the folly of their predecessors. While the South was half the Union, it could, by making allegiance to Slavery a sine qua non, con pel acquiescence in its policy on the part of its from the aggregate value of the lands, would Northern allies; but the preponderance in the augment that value, and at the same time, as Confederacy of freemen and free States is now he President aptly says, "bind the East and very decided, and every year will add to it. We he West together by a chain of living Ameri- now have seventeen free to fifteen slave States; Oregon and Kansas, which are ready for ac But, even without any mail lines, we feel as mission, will make nineteen to fifteen. In view don, evince no disposition to resign their places. This troubles the Administration, we ured that these "chains of living Americans" of this state of things, and with three of the fifmay be laid between our two frontiers on the teen clave States (Delaware, Maryland, and suppose, which wants to give away the places to favorites, but does not like to displace the two sides of the Bocky Mountains, simply by Missouri) rapidly becoming Northern in their

SHALL WE HAVE CURA

stant brings us the melancholy announcement of the death of this distinguished philanthropist. Judge Jay's writings are distinguished by purity and viger of style, clearness of statenent, cogency of argument, and the eloquence Mexico, they would do well to take time by the that springs from an ardent devotion to Truth These lines of continuous settlement should forelock, for, from present indications, it is not and Justice. From the beginning, he was an energetic, able, and a bold and discreet advocate of the Anti-Slavery Cause; and we doubt whether the writings of any single man have contributed so much to its advancement as of dollars for the purchase of slave territory. those of Judge Jay. Among the most effective may be named his Treatise on the Colonization and Anti-Slavery Societies, his Views of the Relations and Action of the Federal Government in regard to Slavery, and his Address to the Non-Slaveholders of the South-works in which may be found nearly all the facts and argu-Question of Slavery.

DEATH OF JUDGE JAY.

The Sheepfold and the Common; or, the Evangelical Rambler. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1859. For sale by W. Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

A large volume of 530 pages 12mo, finely

printed, and adorned with descriptive engra-

dred thousand copies were published in Eng-

practice, employing for the most part the nar-

before applied by the publishers in the " Min-

stering Children" and other volumes. The

size of the book may perhaps prevent so exten-

sive a popularity as it might otherwise secure;

but its intrinsic value recommends it to the

thoughtful reader, who more prizes solid in-

struction than the mere ephemeral productions

which serve to excite for the hour, and leave

The Monthly Religious Magazine and Independent Jour

nal. Professor F. D. Huntington, D. D., Editor. Oct

There is always something worth reading in

this magazine, both in a literary and religious

variety. We can, however, but give the titles

The Christian Choice; Society and Woman:

Hindrances to a Successful Ministry, a Sermon

Memorial of Helen Ruthven Waterston, by Rev.

William Mountford; Knowledge of Character.

by E. F. Fisher. Then and Now, by A. M.

Sawyer; The Atlantic Cable, a sermon by Rev

Stand Up For Jesus. A Christian Ballad. With Not

Illustrations, and Music, and a few additional Poems By the same author. Philadelphia: T. H. Stockton

The title tells the character of this book.

few appropriate stenzas, and still further to

embellished text embrace a number of subjects

lationships to the family, the church, to young

to which they are set. The whole forms an at-

tractive volume, and we are glad Mr. Stockton

hes thus provided it for the public; we hope

and cannot doubt he will meet with a hearty

response from many who honor the name of

emplified the spirit of his dying charge in his

brief but fearless performance of his duties a

man, a Christian, and a messenger of God.

argeon's Gems; being Brilliant Passages from the Di-

courses of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. New York: Sheldon, Blakeman, & Co. 1858. For sale by William

Four volumes of Mr. Spurgeon's sermon

and they seem to have been received with unn

sual favor. It cannot be denied that, with some

peculiarities-as to which there may be room

for diversity of opinion even among those who

n general approve-still there are numerou

striking exhibitions of effective appeal in his

liscourses. One excellence, and it is one, too.

which deserves observation, is his use of the

good old strong Saxon style of the English lan

Such gems from any author hardly ever se

isfy those who possess the original works, from which to select for themselves. The volume

before us contains many short paragraphs, em

bracing topics of all kinds relative to the spir

tual interests of man. They are collected and

placed together, however, without any very spe-

cific arrangement of their subject-matter. The

Index at the end is thus an indispensable addi-

tion; as by this means we can find any partic-

volume is such as entitles it to praise, and to

those who have not the discourses at large, we

Light for the Live, or the Story of Thomas Ward. F

the author of "English Hearts and Hands." New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by W. Ballantyne

There is a talk of nominating Mr. Benne

of the Herald, for Congress, in Horace F

Clark's district, by the Lecompton Democracy.

truths which it contains.

for the Sabbath school libraries.

resume it will prove a very acceptable book,

ular theme. The mechanical execution of the

the youthful minister of Christ, who himself ex

men, and to the whole human race, are add

A. P. Patnum ; Editor's Collectanea.

no permament impression.

will oppose the settlement of the great West? the President to purchase Cuba without any

prosperity; and they must hence commend one or two hundred millions of dollars, in orthemselves to the favor of every man of real der to increase the price of negroes, and add to the waning political power of Slavery, they ought to be made aware of it in advance of the Presidential election: and we therefore shall not regret to see the scheme thus boldly avowed. It is said to be the last ounce that breaks the camel's back; and it is not impossible that two hundred millions, added to what the North has already paid to keep up the market for negroes; may weary out Northern patience.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes in reference to the Nicara

"The Nicaragua cauldron will scon explode. Yrissarri, White, & Co., are all here, and downon Jerez, who, it appears, is acting without au "Yrissarri exposed to Secretary Cass, t>day, the fact that Jerez had no authority to exchange

ratifications of the treaty, except in its modified form. Jerez had made a different representation, and induced the Government to recognise him. He is hostile to the White contract, and pronounces it forfeited; hence White and Mr. Parray, the Chancellor of the Company, are here, aiding Yrissarii to blow Jerez out of the water. They will succeed.

"It is believed, however, that Martinez will now ratify the treaty as at first negotiated

mand made by our Government for an apology from Nicaragua for the insulting language from the Belly contract." The Star remarks upon the matter "Jerez's instructions," we are told, "requir they also authorize him to return the ratified original treaty to this Government, whenever satisfied that it will be content to receive back nothing short of that. He who fancies that he the late powerful despatch from Secretary Cas to Minister Lamer to little purpose"

General Jerez had a long interview with

General Cass last week, in reference to Nicars have a consultation with the President on the | well as the lines of the ballad and three tunes thereafter be informed of the result. His mission is generally considered at an end and unless he has documents of a more satisfactory character to present, he will very shortly

NICARAGUA -The Nicaraguan Assembly la Angust ratified the new Constitution of that Republic. By its terms, the religion of the country is declared to be Roman Catholic, and all citizens are ineligible to office unless they profess that religion. The subjoined dangerous rovision is contained in the Constitution:

"When public order is menaced, the Gov when public order is menaced, the trov-ernment may issue orders of arrest or imprison-ment against those it may presume to be guil-ty, and interrogate them, placing them within the term of fifteen days at liberty or at the disposition of their respective judges. But if, in the judgment of the President, it should be ne cessary to confine in the interior or to banish from the Republic those suspected of conspira-cy or treason, he shall associate with him two Senators, either possessory or alternates, from different departments, whom he shall convoke to determine by the majority of votes the proper course. Those who vote in favor of the sen tence shall be responsible therefor. When public order is subverted, the President may use

The clergy and the military have special privi eges accorded to them.

The Union owns up very frankly, to the extent of the punishment which the Administration has just received. It says:

"This coalition have achieved a signal triumpi Pennsylvania. We would take nothing from heir victory. They won it by hard work. We are content that they shall make the most of it. The central power of the Alliance was in the Republicans. They had overgrown all the Americans, who had fallen away into men shoots of an old stump—the rubbish of an eglected fallow. 'The Douglas Democracy came in late, but played an efficient and power ful part. The arrived just in season to tur-the fate of the day." Not only this, but the Union says :

"In Pennsylvania there are but two Demo-crats elected—Hop. Thomas B. Florence and Hop. W. H. Dimmick. The exact majority of e former is 335."

Mr. Montgomery is not acknowledged, then as a Democrat at headquarters, though he was nominated by his party, and, if we mistake not, had no Lecompton opponent. THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The latest news

com Ireland is, that no change had taken place Irad Kelley was an independent candidat n the cable. The stock of the company had for Congress in the nineteenth district of Ohio, and the following "card" was published in the risen, strange as it may seem. The opinion was gaining ground that the defect in the cable Cleveland papers:
"Mr. and Mrs. Irad Kelley invite all their ac was near enough to shore to allow of its being quaintances and others, and strangers of suitable age and character, to their Grape Levee epaired. Sometime during October, the wire was to be underrun for a number of miles, and on Monday, September 27th, at precisely seven o'clock. They will be in waiting until eight o'clock, at which time promenading and danctests applied. Mr. Henley's magneto electric machine had arrived at Valentia, and is to be o'clock, at which time promenading and dan tried as soon as Mr. Landy arrives at Trinity ing will commence. At 9.30, the grape table will be opened, and remain until twelve; dan machine had arrived at Valentia, and is to be Bay. He must be there ere this, as he tele-Bay. He must be there ere this, as he telegraphed his arrival at St. John's some days ago.

A dispatch in the Baltimore Sun from the A dispatch in the Baltimore Sun, from the persons will be expected to leave their names or cards, and be introduced, unless previously agent of the associated Press, intimates that Messrs. Mason and Dallas, at Paris and Lon-

The steamer Tennessee sailed from York on Thursday, with one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in specie for New Orleans. She is intended to run on the New Orleans and Vera Cruz line.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. The New York Evening Post of the 15th in.

As we go to press, very imperfect election returns from the West reach us, and we give the best we have. We hope to be able in our next to give the official count.

PENNSYLVANIA The State has been carried by the Opposition by many thousands-Forney's Press says by 60,000 - majority. Democratic papers so

The State Senate is in doubt, but it is thought will stand 17 Opposition to 16 Democration while the House will consist of about 72 Oppo sition to 28 Democrats. To Congress, 19 On. position, 2 regular Democrats, and 4 Anti-Le compton Democra's, are probably chosen, which is a Democratic loss of 9 members, compared with the last election. The Congressmen elect are reported to be as follows:

Thomas B. Florence, Democrat. Edward Joy Morris, Opposition.
 John P. Verree, Opposition—gain.
 William Millward, Opposition—gain.

5. John Wood, Opposition—gain.
6. John Hickman, Anti-Lecompton . H. C. Longnecker, Anti-Lecompton Dem John Schwartz, Anti-Lecompton

9. Thaddens Stevens, Opposition. 10. John W. Killinger, Opposition. vings-the reprint of a work published thirty 11. James H. Campbell, Opposition—gain 12. George W. Scranton, Opposition—gain 13. William H. Dimmick, Democrat years ago, under the second of the titles above given. It is said that from sixty to one hun-

14. Galusha A. Grow, Opposition. land, and that it had as large a circulation in James T. Hale, Opposition-gain. this country—a fact sufficient to show that it

might deserve republication. Its object is to 18. S. Steel Blair, Opposition. embody the events of every-day life, and in this 19. John Covode, Opposition way to interest and instruct the reader at the 20. Wm. Montgomery, Auti Lecempton Dem. 21. James K. Moorhead, Opposition. same time, and so aid the soul in its spiritual 22. Robert McKnight, Opposition. progress. It has nearly fifty different sketches,

nore or less interwoven in a continuous story, 24. Chapin Hall, Op ased on reality, and yet enlivened by the au- 25. Elijah Babbitt, Opposition. thor's fancy, as he deemed useful to his main Among the Lecompton Democrats defeated end. It is a religious work, and among its aims for Congress are Messrs. James Landy, Henry is the exposure of various errors of belief and M. Phillips, Owen Jones, J. Glancy Jones, William L. Dewart, Allison White, Wilson rative form. The illustrations are beautiful Reilly, and James L. Gillis. Messrs. Florence good cuts of the softened style that has been and Dimmick are the only Lecomptonies

elected. The official vote of Philadelphia is as fol-

For Supreme Judge. J. M. Read, Opposition W. A. Porter, Democrat - 26.832

Opposition majority . . Florence's plurality in the first Congressions listrict is 331, and his seat, it is said, will be ontested, upon the ground of alleged fraudulent

Morris's majority in the second district i Landy's majority in the third district, 1,147.

point of view. The present number has a rich Millward's in the fourth, (Phillips's district.) In the fifth-Owen Jones's district-the Opby the Rev. E. H. Sears; The Ascension, from osition candidate is elected by 1,464. Fray Luis de Leon, by C. F. Bradford; A

The Republican State ticket is elected by 15,000 majority. The Congressional delegation

will probably stand as follows: 1. George C. Pendleton, Democrat. John A. Gurley, Opposition—gain.
 C. L. Vallandigham, Democrat.

 James M. Ashley, Opposition.
 William Howard, Democrat. was a happy thought to seize upon the dying Thomas Corwin, Opposition. words of Dudley A. Tyng, and fasten them in a John Carey, Opposition—gain.

10. Carey M. Trimble, Opposition—gain.
11. Charles D. Martin, Democrat—gain. carry out the design by the ertis:'s aid and the engraver's skill, blending poetry, graphic Samuel S. Cox, Democrat John Sherman, Opposition. . Cyrus Spink, Oppo

William Helmick, Opposition-gain 16. C. B. Tompkine, Oppo 18. Sidney Edgerton, Opposition 19. Edward Wade, Opposition.

20. John Hutchins, Opposition. 21. John A. Bingham, Opposition

The State ticket is still in doubt. The opposition probably have the Legislature. The Congressional delegation stands as follows:

1. William E. Niblack, Democrat, re-elected 2. William H. Euglish, do 3. W. M. Dunn, Osposition. 4. W. S. Holman, Democrat. 5. David Kilgore, Opposition, re-elected.

6. A. G. Porter, do. do. 7. John G. Davis, anti-Lecompton, re-elected James Wilson, Opposition, 9. Schuyler Colfax, 10. Charles Case, do.
11. John U. Pettit, do. do.

A late dispatch from Cincinnati announce that Mr. Niblack is defeated. We do not credhave a ready been published in this country, it it as yet.

The returns are meagre. The Republicant have gained, so far as heard from, on the State ticket. Curtis, Republican, is re-elected to Congress in the first district-and Leffingwell, anti-Lecompton, in the second.

The Republicans of the sixth (John Cochane's) district in New York have indicated to the Americans their preference either for Thomas Little, George Folsom, or William H. Fry, of the New York Tribune, for Congress.

The Hon. Linus B. Comins having declined to run for Congress in the fourth district of Massachusetts, the Americans have nominated Col. Thompson, and the Republicans Alexan der H. Rice, for Congress.

The returns from the Florida elections give Hawkins, Democrat, for Congress, 2,000 major ity. The Legislature is Democratic. The Hen. James Wadsworth, of Buffalo, writes to a clerical friend his views on Slavery.

enabling them to form some idea of the He says:

"Should I be elected by my fellow-citizen preacher, aside from the solemn and weighty to fill the effice of Mayor of the city, while sworn to respect the laws, I should always bear in my heart the bondage of the slave, and wear his chain; and in that fearful trial for his liberty, I should so temper justice with mercy that he should have the fullest privileges con-An interresting little volume, by a philansistent with the laws. On this at thropic English lady, who not only writes, but very, I belong to the school of Jefferson, and in the efforts of Southern planters and states acts her philanthropy. It is the story of an men to retain the slave in his bonds, I believe English railway laborer, and is just the book

no attribute which can take part with them The municipal election in Savannah, Oct. 11 resulted in the success of T. H. Turner, Dem cratic candidate for Mayor.

with Jefferson himself, that 'the Almighty hi

Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, ad tressed a meeting of the Boston (Mass.) De mocracy last week. He has been spending th

summer in Maine, for his health. At the Baltimore municipal election, which ook place on the 12th, Mr. Swann was re elect ed Mayor by a very heavy majority.

The Democracy of the ninth Congression district, New York, (Haskin's district,) have nominated Mr. Kemble for Congress.

An attempt at fusion between the American and Republicans was made at Albany, Net York, last week, for county and Congression nominations, but it was a failure. The American cans in Convention nominated T. S. Coeyman for Congress, The Republicans and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats have united upon John H. Reynolds. In the first Cong the Americans and l nominating Luther The Democrats in the William H. Ludlow George S. Hawkin from Florida, by 2,0

NO. 616

now largely Democ The members ele from South Carolina John McQueen, W. Porcher Mile Lawrence M. Kei Milledge L. Bonl

Chicago, October Minnesota come in the been received whole Republican to ty—two Democrats
ed to the Legislat
entire Democratic ti
and Dakotah cour Those who think South to move for can slave trade, sho

in which the renews extension of Slaver are represented as the preservation of "If the Union beconsidered that the giving it perpetuity ing of the slave trad our peculiar institutiand Territories. B homogeneous system bond of sympathy community of senti cordiale, without wi

view for October an

Slavery Adapted to

The "Southern N In a recent speech Stauton, late Secrets Walker, said: "On the 1st of and Dr. Tebbs, of 1 Washington, signed that the course of G Stanton was accepta inasmuch es an ten at the special req was anxious to shiel then being made through Mr. Bucha sent to the Union of type, accompanied dorsing the characte tleman of unimpeach seen in proof by a Sc inet, who ordered its day to this, the covi towards Kansas bes and shameful one."
On Friday lent, we

who had became the coln organ, and acce all the terrible disa the Democratic party that paper. We wer distinction. We not thority, that it was c Treasury, Hon. How St. Louis, Oct. 16. of Kanses have calle Convention to be held 10th, for the purpose questions connected

questions connected organizations in the the true policy of th the question of the s sas into the Union as DEATH OF Yesterday afternoo

nent in our civil histo standing amidst the born at New York or the age of eleven he der the charge of Re scholar, noted for hi votion to the clean here Jay's fellow pup Some references to to cur in Cooper's letter was fitted for college Henry Davis, afterwa College, New York. throughout the cours dents. Returning to

member of the bar, mitted to the degree interfering with the he rejoined his father father, in 1829. In McVickar, a daughte of New York, a lady blended all the Chris April, 1857, soon al ers, Mrs. Banyer Subsequently to happointed First Jud ster, and he was

by successive Gover through the varied ch

Excepting the judy held no public office President, appointed dian Commissioners had been unsought. In 1826 he rec he Sabbath as a Civ another for an essay vine Institution. In a medal from the Sa ciety of Georgia, for In 1833 he publishe the Life and Writing that date he has pub African Colonization, have been widely some of them have budge Jay has two purposes of the color pursuit of health. travelled also in E when paid a short v

respondence for ma sive, especially with Judge Jay was the Chief Justice Jay—hi having died in 1844, a
He leaves behind hi ers, his two eldest d fore him. Kis health had be years, and he had of end with a serene and In his private char iple worthy of all i sonal excellence. In the purest and most He was an ab versialist he showed

when good men are Post, Oct. 16. The mortality amor receds anything of t Scarcely a day passe not reach us of some

ing fallen victims to ties, the yellow feve are told, have died in from this State alone. ton, Savannah, Key Sonthern ports, the m severe, and the officers fat the visitation mo LVANIA. carried by the Opposi. s-Forney's Press says doubt, but it is thought

ion to 16 Democratic, nsist of about 72 Oppo-To Congress, 19 Op. are probably chosen, loss of 9 members, comection. The Congressto be as follows: e, Democrat. , Opposition.

Opposition—gain.

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ton Democrate defeated rs. James Landy, Henry ones, J. Glancy Jones, Allison White, Wilson Fillis. Mesers. Florence e only Lecomptonites Philadelphia is as fol-

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Opposition—gain.
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m Cincinnati announces feated. We do not cred-

agre. The Republicans heard from, on the State

ablican, is re-elected to district-and Leffingwell,

the sixth (John Cochw York have indicated to erence either for Thomas or William H. Fry, of the

Comins having declined in the fourth district of mericans have nominated

the Republicans Alexan-

the Florida elections give for Congress, 2,000 major-

ed by my fellow-citizens Mayor of the city, while laws, I should always bear

age of the slave, and wear at fearful trial for his lib-

mper justice with mercy the fullest privileges con-On this subject of Sla-

thern planters and states-tve in his bonds, I believe, if, that 'the Almighty has an take part with them in

tion in Savannah, Oct. 11,

ss of T. H. Turner, Demo-

Davis, of Mississippi, ad

or his health.

heavy majority.

the Boston (Mass.) De-He has been spending the

municipal election, which

is Democratic. Wadsworth, of Buffalo, end his views on Slavery.

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follows: on, Democrat. pposition—gain. m, Democrat. ocrat. Democrat. pposition. Opposition. Opposition-gain. , Democrat—gain. position.

NO. 616.

William Jay, second son of John Jay, wer the age of eleven he was placed at Albany, unthe age of eleven he was placed at Albany, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Ellison, an Oxford
scholar, noted for his strict discipline and his
devotion to the cleusics. Fenimore Cooper was
here Jay's fellow pupil, and the friendship then
formed between them continued till death.
Some references to their early experiences occur in Cooper's letters to Judge Jay, included
in the "Recollections of England," &c. Jay
was fitted for college at New Haven, by Mr.
Hanry Davis, afterwards President of Hamilton Henry Davis, an erwards President of Hamilton College, New York. He entered Ysle in 1804, and took his degree in 1807, having ranked throughout the course among the saverest stu-dents. Returning to Albany, he entered the office of John B. Hewry, seq., an eminent office of John B. Hewry, iseq., an eminent member of the bar, and was subsequently ad mitted to the degree of Counsellor. His health interfering with the practice of the profession, he rejoined his father's family, and assisted him in the management of his estine at Bedford, which William inherited on the death of his father, in 1829. In 1812, he married Augusta Mayorian despite of look McVictor Lea.

when paid a short visit 'D England. His corvespondence for many years her been extensive, especially with the lenders of the Anti-Slavery movement in the United States.

Judge Jay was the last of the children of Chief Justice Jay—his brother, Peter Augustus, having died in 1844, and his two sisters in 1856.

He leaves behind him a son and three daughters, his two eldest daughters having died before him.

His health had been failing for the last two years, and he had constantly auticipated his end with a serene and Christian faith.

In his private character, Mr. Jay was an ex-

end with a screne and Christian faith.

In his private character, Mr. Jay was an example worthy of all imitation—a model of personal excellence. In public life he was one of the purest and most conscientions men of the country, abhorring the very shadow of indirection. He was an able judge, and as a controversialist he showed a skill which made it unpleasant to measure weapons with him. It may well make as and to see such a man depart, when good men are so much wanted.—N. F. Post, Oct. 16.

Ith, Mr. Swann was re elect-The mortality among shipmasters this season acceds anything of the kind ever before known. of the ninth Congressional (Haskin's district,) have carcely a day passes that the sad news does ole for Congress. not reach us of some of our Maine masters having fallen victims to that scourge of Southern cities, the yellow fever. More than twenty, we as made at Albany, New tre told, have died in Cuba during the acason, from this State alone. In New Orleans, Charlescounty and Congressional was a failure. The Amerion, Savannah, Key West, Mobile, and other conthern ports, the mortality has been terribly were, and the officers of our ships seem to have nominated T. S. Cosymans Republicans and the Anti-

Paris a cleverly witten treatise, called Lat Mode, for aing a little book about five or six with the following news:

"He let the Dalles on the 24th ultimo, and gase, each page being of only a dozen lines, coquatishly framed in xide white margins, and the fight had been easy for the trip, which confirm the report of a battle between the coquatishly framed in xide white margins, and a marrived at Fort Sincoe, with news that bridged and the configuration of the configu whits to the feme's skin her been admitted, the rest follows: the white is too white, a tings of rose color on the chee's relieves it, and a delicate streek of black under the eye lashes gives brilliancy to the eye; and in this wise we are brought to the apology of print

Another Princess, and the fashion set by

he rejoined his father's family, and assisted him in the management of his estite at Bedford, which William inherited on the death of his father, in 1829. In 1812, he married Augusta McVickar, a daughter of John McVickar, Esq., of New York, a lady in whose character were blended all the Christian virtues. She died in April, 1857, soon ai er the deaths of Mr. Jy's sisters, Mrs. Banyer sand Miss Ann Jay.

Subsequently to his maxtisge, Mr. Jay was appointed First Judge of the county of West-chester, and he was continued upon the bench by successive Governors, of opposite politics, through the ratied changes of party, notic 1843.

Excepting the judgeshin, we believe Mr. Jay held no public office. Gen. Jackson, while President, appointed him to an important Indian Communisomership; but the office, which had been unspught, was declined.

In 1826 he received a puzze for an essay on the Sabbath as a Civil Institution, and in 1827 mother for an essay on the Sabbath as a Divil method to the Sabbath as a Civil Institution, and in 1827 mother for an essay on the Sabbath as a Divil matter of the Sabbath as a Civil Institution, and in 1827 mother for an essay on the Sabbath as a Divil method to the Sabbath as a Divil method to the Sabbath as a Civil Institution, and in 1827 mother for an essay on the Sabbath as a Divil method to the Sabbath as a Civil Institution, and in 1827 mother for an essay on the Sabbath as a Civil Institution, and in 1827 mother for an essay on the Sabbath as a Civil Institution, and in 1827 mother for an essay on the Sabbath as a Civil Institution, and in 1827 mother for an essay on the Sabbath as a Civil Institution, and in 1827 mother for an essay on the Sabbath as a Civil Institution, and in 1827 mother for an essay on the Sabbath as a Civil Institution, and in 1827 mother for an essay on the Sabbath as a Civil Institution, and in 1827 mother for an essay on the Sabbath as a Civil Institution, and in 1827 mother for an essay on the Sabbath as a Civil Institution, and in 1827 mother for an essay on

The bullion in the Bank of France now stands at about \$120,000,000, and higher sum than was ever before held by that establishment, and more than \$9,000,000 in excess of the largest total ever collected in the Bank of England. At the commencement of the present year, the Bank of France held legs than \$50,000,000, and the influx in nine months has therefore been \$70,000,000. At the Bank of England, the total at the beginning of the year was \$35,500,000, and tispnow more than \$95,000,000. The highest sum it ever possessed was \$111,000,000, in July, 1852.

The extraordinary feat of playing eight games at the same time without seeing the board, was performed on Monday, at the Cafe de la Regence, by Mr. Morphy in Paris.

The extraordinary feat of playing eight games at the same time without seeing the board, was performed on Monday, at the Cafe de la Regence, by Mr. Morphy, the young American player. The portion of the Cafe de la Regence, by Mr. Morphy is antagonists. The other part of the cafe for the four throw the comment of the cafe of the Regence, by Mr. Morphy a natagonists. The other part of the cafe for the cafe in the same time without seeing the board, was performed on Monday, at the Cafe de la Regence more particularly appropriated to the public, and in it rat the eight gentlemen who constituted the latest of the cafe for the cafe of the cafe of the Regist and the remainders est at liberty.

"Major Gernett, with his command, has had another brush with the Ladians on the Okanatite to he Mr. Morphy santagonists. The other part of the cafe for the four first players, who had undertaken to gunder the control of the cafe of the cafe of the cafe of the four first players, who had undertaken to gunder the control of the cafe of t

On the erriva! of the Sabine in the La Plata, the Minister and his suite will be transferred to the Fulton, and excend to Assument, the capital of Paraguay, if practicable. If, however, Lopez should forbid the vessel ascending the river, Mr. Bowlin may endeavor to have diplomatic communication with him from the fortress Trier Borcas, at the mouth of the Paraguay 1982. actor it was recertained that Capit. For the min-ster to the full in wreck, which could not be seen, and was supposed to have been sunk entirely, by which the sapital of Par swer, Lopes ab thing more than half an hour after the collision, brought the men on board. The names of two only of the rescued crew were ascertained by the writer, they are Tries and Williston...the

only of the rescued crew were ascertained by the writer—they are Trip and Williston—the regular captain of the sloop having been left at home.

The steamer struck the sloop a little abaft of midships, in a quartering direction, which had the effect of lifting the stern, breaking the boom, and sinking the hows, where Capt. Ford was standing, by which he was thrown overboard. I observed, as I sat in the saloon, that the engine had stopped; and when the collision took place, the shock was so slight, that I, who had more precisely notice I the hour, supposed we had more precisely notice I the of New York.

The Louisville Journal says, the stream of

tered the yard, and went upon the porch. Mr. R. met him with a gun—both fired at the same moment, and Dorsey fell mortally wounded. Rubottom is justified by the people and by the officers of the law.

The case of James Henessy ss. Manrow et al., a suit for damages against the Vigilance Committee, growing out of the banishment of Henessy from San Francisco during about two years, was called, a fortnight since, in the District Court of Downeville, and there were fifty jurymen summoned. Of these, forty six were excussed from service because of sympathy with the committee, three from prejudice against excussed from service because of sympathy with the committee, three from prejudice against that organization, and one found competent, having recently arrived in the country, and en-tertaining no decided opinion on the subject of vigilancism. The case was continued to next

vigilancism. The case was continued to next term.

A discovery of rich gold quartz has been made near Vallecito, in Calaveras county. So far, the lead has prospected from two to fourteen dollars to the pan.

Great quantities of ralmon are now eaught in the Sacramento river and the other large streams on the California coast. Fresh salmon sell at San Francisco at a cent and a half per pound, wholesale; and from four to eight cents at reteil.

A large quantity of mackerel has been taken on the Santa Cruz shore of Monterey bay. Peo-

A large quantity of mackerel has been taken on the Santa Croz shore of Monterey bay. People versed in the business predict that the mackerel fisheries will soon become a valuable branch of the business of the Californians.

The eighth annivariary of the admission of California into the Union was celebrated on the 9th September, by the Society of California Pioneers, in a becoming manner. A procession was formed, which merched through the principal streets of San Francisco, and an elevent oration was delivered by F. P. Tracy. In the evening, a collation was partsken of by the members of the society and their guests.

Another Great Comet Coming. Donati's comet at its first appearance was supposed to be identified with the great comet of Charles V, which is "due about this time,"

of Charles V, which is "due about this time," but it does not answer the description, and the great comet may therefore be expected to appear at any moment. It appeared in 1264 and in 1556, and displayed a tail of one hundred degrees in length. The present beautiful comet is not a circumstance to it. The astronomers differ in their calculations of its period. Its return wan predicted in 1848. Others have fixed the time in 1858, and others still in 1860. The truth is, that the days are not sufficiently ascertained to enable us to fix its period within five or six years, and it may be considered due of New Yors.

The Louisville Journal says, the atream of water now thrown out in a jet is a most beautiful feature of the attesian well, and is warting out a long distance to see. It was bared through solid limestone, elternating at various depths with seams of sandy and argillaceous immestores. The well is now 2,086 feet deep, and throws 226 gallons of water per minde, or 324,000 gallons in twenty four hours. The force with which the water passes through a ninch in considerable united the considerable united of this cohabitation with a daughter, who is now twenty-four yerrs old, smart, capable, including a statistical return of no little interest to indice the ground.

The latest intelligence from Victoria contains a statistical return of no little interest to discoveries: Corawell, on his death-bot, since the ground of the condidation of the condition of the condition

THE attention of Farmers, Millers, Packers of Pork and Raisers of Western Produce generally, is called

and Raisers of Western Produce generally, is called to the above institution.

The girst store chartered by the above institution went into operation in the fall of left, and now there are about six hundred eners, located mostly in the New England States, doing basiness on the principles of the protective Union.

They have a depot in Boston, Mass, for the reception of all kinds of produce; and their agent, John G. Kaulback, jan., recuryes and theposes of it to the Union stores, as they send in their orders.

The business is done exclusively for east, and the agency is supported by commissions, regulated by the optival Board of Trade.

The subscriber would be happy to hour stores any one having any of the above goods to Market, or wishing for information respecting the working of Union stores, &c., and may be advented at Boston, Mass.

JOHN G. KAULBACK, Jun.,

Agent American Protective Union.

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THE NATIONAL PICA WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER \$1, 1858.

| PRINCIPLE | PRINC

curing the worst case in an hout, or at the most, half a day! I have heard of wany eases of Dysentery heing cured by its use. But in the teeth, it would stop the Totolhache. Gratitude, and a desire for its general use, has drawn from me this unsolicited testimonial in its favor.

D. T. TAYLOR, Jus., Minister of the Gespel.

For sale in Washington by William Ballantyne, bookseller, Seventh street.

17

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FARM FOR SALE NEAR WASHINGTON.

POR sale 26 acres of land in Fairfax county, Virginia.

This Farm is fourieen miles from Alexandria, and seventeen miles from Washington, and adjoin, such ecounty seat. The tampike bounds the tract on the north, the village on the west, and the ralifond to Alexandria runs nearly parallel with the north line, a few rods distain. Soil of good quality, abundance of desirable timber, and watered with durable springs and brooks, besides a well of living water before the door. Near 200 acres under cultivation, and fenced in fair-sized fields and yards. Fences good, being under of good unaterial. The dwelling brick, containing seven rooms, a large cellar, besides halls, and near sixty feet of parties. A splendid grove of Aspen and Locust trees sarrounding the house. Good out-buildings, in modera sixty, well arranged, of good materials. There is an abundance of fruit trees, such as apples, peaches, cherries, quincez, currants, &c., among which are choice varieties.

The above Farm is well adapted to both grain and grass, especially the latter.

There are beautiful fauliding sites on the front, in full view of the entire village and railroad, and \$100 per acro has frequently per; relused for single acres of this front land.

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A reasy market, at high prices, is found for all the products of the garden, orebard, or farm, in the neighborne cities of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown.

Price \$20 per agre. For further particulars, address was the price of the

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For the

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GONE. BY WILHELM CONSTANT. Is it the shrewd October wind Brings the tears into her eyes?

Does it blow so strong that the must fetch Her breath in sudden sight? The sound of his horse's feet grows fain

She presses her tremulous fingers tight Against her closed eyes, And on the lonesome threshold there, She cowers down and cries.

THE EXECUTION OF MARY STUART.

From the seventh volume of the Lives of the Queens Scotland, by Agnes Strickland.

At six o'clock on the fatal morning of the 8th of February, Mary Stuart told her ladies a she had but two hours to live, and bid them dress her as for a feetival." Very minute par dress her as for a feetivat." Very minute par-ticulars of that last toilette have been preserved, both by French and English historians, and a cotemporary manuscript in the Vatican con-tains a description of it, from the pen of an eye-witness of her death. It is there stated that she wore a widow's dress of black velvet, but spangled all over with gold, a black satin pourpoint and kirtle, and under these a petti-coat of crimson velvet, with a body of the same color, and a white veil of the most delicate texpourpoint and kirtle, and under these a petticoat of crimson velvet, with a body of the same
color, and a white veil of the most delicate texture, of the fashion worn by princesses of the
highest rank, thrown over her coif, and descending to the ground; also, which is not
mentioned in any other account, that she had
caused a camisole of fine Scotch plaid, reaching from the throat to the waist, but without a
collar, to be prepared the night before, that
when her upper garments should be removed,
she might escape the distress of appearing uncovered before so many people.

tendered her his hand, to aid her in ascending the
two steep steps by which it was approached.
Mary accepted the proffered attention of her
persecuting jailor with the queenly courtesy
that was natural to her: "I thank you, sir,"
said she, when he had helped her to mount the
fatal stair; "this is the last trouble I shall ever
give you."

Having calmly seated herself in the chair
that had been provided for her, with the two
earls standing on either side, and the executioner in front holding the axe, with the edge
towards her, Beale sprang upon the scaffold

covered before so many people.

While her ladies were assisting her to dress, she, with the feminine delicacy of a really modest woman, earnestly entreated them to be watchful over her in the last terrible moment, when, observed the, "I shall be incapable of when, observed the, "I shall be incupanted thinking of this poor body, or bestowing any care upon it. 'Oh, then, for the love of the blessed Saviour, abandon me not while under the hands of the executioner!" They promised, with streaming eyes, to be near her, and to cover her body as she fell.

Then she entered her oratory alone, and Then she entered her oractry stone, and kneeling before the miniature altar, at which her aimoner had been accustomed to celebrate mass, opened the gold and jewelled ciborium in which the Pope had sent her a consecrated wafer, with a dispensation to do what had never before been permitted to one of the laity—administrate her Endhavist to herself response tor. minister the Eucharist to herself, preparatory to her death, if denied the ministration of a priest. It is impossible for a Protestant biog rapher to describe the feelings with which Mary tuart performed her lonely communion, under circumstances so strange to a member of the Roman Catholic church. No mortal eye be-held her in that hour; but the following Latin prayer is well known to have been extemporized by her during her last devotions on the norning of her death :

"O Domine Deus! speravi in te; O care me Jesu, nunc libera me; In dura catena, in misera pana; desidero Languendo, gemendo et ge'u fleciendo Adoro, imploro, ul liberea me!" " My Lord and my God, I have hoped in Thee: O Jesus, sweet Saviour, now liberate me.
I have languished for Thee in affliction: and chains
Lamenting and sighing through long years of pains.
Adoring, imploring, on humbly-bowed knee,
I crave of Thy mercy, by grace set me free.

The wintry morning had dawned before Mary left her oratory. She then concluded her letter to her royal brother-in-law, Henry III of France, to her royal brother-in-law, Henry III of France, by adding several earnest petitions in behalf of her faithful servants, and the final date:

"The morning of my death, this Wednesday, 8th February. Signed Marie B."

She returned to her bed-chamber, where, seat-

She returned to her bed-chamber, where, seating herself beside the fire, she began to console her weeping maids, by declaring the comfort she felt in her approaching release from her long afflictions, and reminded them "that her conge affictions, and reminded them "that her congresses of her race, and he thought she would well know how to die;'" yet he had never an her childhood, that she possessed the hereditary triplet the childhood, that she possessed the hereditary triplet the received the sympathics and store the canvass. The tyranny practiced in Kansas, for Christ's afflicted church; for the peace and prosperity of England and Scotland; for her son, and for Queen Elizabeth; not with the osteroit entation of a Pharisee, but the holy benevolence of a dying Christian. At the conclusion of her last prayer she arose, and, holding up the crucifix, exclaimed, "As thy arms, Oh, Convin hereover and the reson that the conclusion of her last prayer she arose, and, holding up the crucifix, exclaimed, "As thy arms, Oh, Convin here considered in Kansas, and for Queen Elizabeth; not with the osteroit of a Pharisee, but the holy benevolence of a dying Christian. At the conclusion of her last prayer she arose, and, holding up the crucifix, exclaimed, "As thy arms, Oh, Convin here into for Christian to prosperity of England and Scotland; for her foce; for Christ's afflicted church; for her foce; for Christ's afflicted church; for her foce; for Christ's afflicted church; for her foce; for her for her foce; for her for her foce; f her childhood, 'that she possessed we have the control of the possibility of her suffering the terrible death by which she was about to verify the truth of his prediction. She spoke of the transitory nature of human felicity, and the vanity of earthly greatness, whereof she was destined to serve as an example; having been Oneen of the realms of France and Scotland,

Oneen of the realms of France and Scotland, the one by birth, the other by marriage; and after being at the summit of all worldly honors, had to submit herself to the hands of the exeentioner, though innocent, which was her great est consolation, the crime alleged against her being only a flimsy pretext for her destruction.

At the foot of the stairs—which, on account of her lameness, she descended slowly and with to make herself ready for the block, knelt bebeing only a slimsy pretext for her destruction.

At the foot of the stairs—which, on account
of her lameness, she descended slowly and with
great difficulty, supported on each side by two
of Paulet's officers, who held her up under her
arms—she was met by Andrew Melville, who
was now permitted to join her. He threw himself on his knees before her, wringing his hands
in an uncentrollable agony of grief, the iolence
of which almost shook the majestic calmness
she had hitherto preserved. "Woe is me,"
cried he, weeping bitterly, "that ever it should
be my hard hap to carry back such heavy tiane had hitherto preserved. "Woe is me," cried he, weeping bitterly, "that ever it should be my hard hap to carry back such heavy tidings to Scotland as that my good and gracious Queen and mistress has been beheaded in England." "Weep not, Melville, my good and faithful servant," she replied, "thou shouldst to take out the pins herself, a thing to which the servant," she replied, "thou shouldst to take out the pins herself, a thing to which the servant," said Queen and mistress has been beheaded in England." Weep not, Melville, my good and faithful servant," she replied, "thou shouldst rather rejoice that thou shelt now see the end of the long troubles of Mary Stant; know, Melville, that this world is but vanity and full of sorrows. I am Catholie, thou Protestant; but as there is but one Christ, I charge thee in His name to bear witness that I die firm to my religion, a true Scotchwoman, and true to France. Commend me to my dearest and most sweet son. Tell him I have done nothing to prejudice him in his realm, nor to disparage his dignity; and that although I could wish he were of my religion, pet, if he will live in the fear of God, according to that in which he has been nutrured, I doubt not he shall do well. Tell him, from my example, never to rely too much on human aid, but to seek that which is from above. If he follow my advice, he shall have the blessing of God in Heaven, as I now give him mine on earth." She raised her had as she concluded, and made the sign of the cross, to bless him in his absence, and her eyes overflowed with tears.

"May God," continued she, "forgive them that have thirsted for my blood as the hart doth for the brooks of water. O God, who art the author of truth, and the truth itself, there interrupted her by reminding her "that the time was wearing apace." "Farewell." Pray for thy Queen and mistress." The passions the mistress the pittless Earl of Kent, here interrupted her by reminding her "that the time was wearing apace." "Farewell. Pray for thy Queen and mistress." The passions for the looks, she took a last farewell of her mistrouser, doubtless the pittless Earl of the moles of that country—with saccasite bird, she received handlerchief Mary had given her to gold bordered handkerchief Mary had given her to regal dignity, or departure from familiant to

Feckenham on the scancia, so did she vouch-safe, as sovereign might, without disparagement to regal dignity, or departure from feminine reserve, the like affectionate farewell to that true subject who had shared her prison, and was following her to death. She, who had experienced the ingratitude of a Moray, a Lett-ington, and a Mar, could well appreciate the faithful love of Andrew Melville.

faithful love of Andrew Melville.

Another gentleman came to kiss Mary Stuart's hand and bid her farewell on her way to execution, with demonstrations of deep respect and tender sympathy, together with expressions "of regret and indignation that her blood should be cruelly shed while under his roof." This was Sir William Fitzwillism, of Milton, who at that time held Fotheringhay Castle on lease from time held Fotheringhay Castle on lease from the Crown. Of a very different spirit from Sir Amyas Paulet, this fine old English gentleman had shown the royal prisoner all the kind atten-tion in his power. Mary thanked him for his morial of her grateful appreciation of his cour-tesy, the portrait of the King, her son, which he would find hanging at her bed head, being

The procession proceeded in the following order: First came the sheriff and his meninext, Mary's keepers, Sir Amyas Paulet and Sir Drue Drury; the Earl of Kent and Beale; then the Earl of Shrewsbury, as Earl Marshal, bearing his baton raised, immediately preceding the Royal victim.

tioner in front holding the axe, with the edge towards her, Beale sprang upon the scaffold with unfeeling alacrity, and read the deathwarrant in a loud voice. She listened to it with a serene and even smiling countenance; but, as before, bowed her head and crossed herself when it was concluded, in token of her submission to the will of God.

"Now, madam," said the Earl of Shrewsham "a new seconds and the same to do."

"Now, madam," said the Earl of Shrewsbury, "you see what you have to do."

She answered, briefly and emphatically, "Do your duty." Then she asked for her almoner, that she might pray with him; but this being denied, Dr. Fletcher, the Dean of Peterborough, standing directly before her without the rails, and bending his body very low, began to address her. "Mr. Dean, trouble not yourself nor me," said the Queen, "for know that I am settled in the ancient Catholic and Roman faith, in defence whereof, by God's grace, I settled in the ancient Catnonic and Roman faith, in defence whereof, by God's grace, I mind to spend my blood."

"Madam," replied the Dean, "change your opinion, and repent you of your former wicked-

ness."

"Good Mr. Dean," rejoined she, "trouble not yourself any more about this matter. I was born in this religion, and am resolved to die in this religion." The Earls, perceiving her resolution was not to be shaken, said, "Madame, will you pray for your Grace with Mr. Dean, that you may have your mind lightened with the true knowledge of God and His Word?"

"My lords." replied the Onean "if you will the true knowledge of God and Lis word r

"My lords," replied the Queen, "if you will
pray with me, I will even from my heart thank
you; but to pray with you, in your manner,
who are not of the same religion with me, were

The Earls then bade the Dean "say on ac cording to his own pleasure." This he did, not by reciting the beautiful effice for the dying, or the burial service, from our Anglican Church, but in a bitter polemic composition of his own, tending neither to comfort nor edification. Mary tending neither to comfort nor edification. Mary heeded him not, but began to pray with absorb-ing and tearful earnestness from her own bre-viary and the psalter, uniting portions from the 31st, 51st, and 91st Psalms. She prayed in Latin, in French, and finally in English, for

Pope had been enveloped. Jane folded it cornerwise, kissed it, and with trembling hands prepared to execute this last cffice; but she and her companion burst into a fresh paroxysm of hysterical sobbing and crying.

Mary placed her finger on her lips reprovingly. "Hush," said she, "I have promised for you; weep not, but pray for me." When they had pinned the handkerchief over the face of their beloved mistress, they were compelled to withdraw from the scaffold; and "she was left alone to close up the tragedy of life by herself, which she did with her wonted courage and devotion." Kneeling on the cushion, she repeated in her usually clear, firm voice—"In the Domine speravi." "In thee, Lord, have I hoped; let me never be put to confusion." Being then guided by the executioners to find the block, she bowed her head upon it intrepidly, exclaiming as she did so, "In manus tuas." "Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit." The Earl Jof Shrewsbary raised his baton, in performance of his duty as ear marshall to give the eignal for the coup-de-grace, but he averted his head at the same time, and covered his face with his hand to conpeal his existing and tramming tears.

the energies of her coursgeous spirit to vanquish bodily infirmity, moved with a proud,
firm step. She was followed by Melville, who
bore her train, and her two weeping ladies,
elad in mourning weeds. The rear was brought
up by Bourgoigne, Gourion, and Gervais, her
three medical attendants.

A platform twelve feet square and two and a
half high, covered with black cloth, and surrounded with a rail, had been erected at the
upper end of the great banqueting hall at
Fotheringhay, near the fire-place, in which, on
account of the coldners of the weather, a large
fire was burning. On the scaffold were placed
the block, the axe, a chair, covered also with
black cloth, for the Queen, with a cushion of
crimson velves before it, and two stools for the
Earls of Kent and Shrewsbury. About one
hundred gentlemen, who had been admitted to
babold the mournful spectacle, stood at the
lower end of the hall; but the scaffold was barricaded, and a strong guard of the sheriff's and
earl marshale's men environed it, to prevent the
possibility of a rescue.

The dignified composure and melancholy
sweetness of her countenance, in which the inevery aspect that may be properly
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sweetness of her countenance, in which the inevery aspect

Bedford, where the Administration has gained a few scattering votes, almost every district and county and township and precinct have spoken their condemnation in thunder tones.

The majorities come swelling in, like a mighty avalanche, sweeping through the old party strongholds with the fury of a storm of popular indignation, uprooting the ancient landmarks, and tearing away even the pillars of the "Tenth Legion," which never yielded before. We expected a grand victory, and predicted it confidently, as our readers well know. That confidently, as our readers well know. That confifactory intelligence; but, we are free to say, the triumph has surpassed our most sanguine hopes, as we know it has entirely exceeded the tacticians, whose opinions have heretofore been accepted as authority. None of us knew how deeply and widely the feelings of disapprobation had entered the popular heart, nor fully appreciated the purpose to express it sternly

Various causes conspired and contributed to Various causes conspired and contributed to produce this result. The sentiment which has already taken possession of the public mind, that the administration of the Government can only be reformed by a great political revolution, exerted its influence. Men look to change as a remedy, and hence threw votes to aid it. Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet invited judgment approaches a remedy and the result determined to Buchanan and his Cabinet invited judgment upon their acts, and the people determined to accept that invitation in such a manner that no false impressions should go out to the country of their real opinions. The flagrant corruption at Washington, the appalling public expenditures, the prostitution of patronage to political purposes, the outrage of all propriety in enforcing Executive dictation, and the open abuse of power, in proscribing Democrats for holding adverse opinions; these all entered into the canvass. The tyranny practiced in Kansas, and the reign of terror established there by Federal bayonets, exercised the sympathies and

ceive me into the arms of Thy mercy, and blot out all my sins with Thy most precious blood."

"Madam," interrupted the Earl of Kent, "it were better for you to eschew such Popish trumpery, and bear Him in your heart."

"Can I," she mildly answered, "hold the representation of the sufferings of my crucified Redeemer in my hand, without bearing him, at the same time, in my heart?"

The two executioners, seeing her preparing to make herself ready for the block, knelt before her, and prayed for forgiveness. "I for give yon all and all the world with all my heart," she replied, "for I hope this death will give an end to all my troubles." They offered for the sufferings of my crucified and the world with all my heart?"

The two executioners, seeing her preparing to make herself ready for the block, knelt before her, and prayed for forgiveness. "I for give yon all and all the world with all my heart," she replied, "for I hope this death will give an end to all my troubles." They offered for the South, "and she worthy of it. In manufactures and other kinds of home industry, she has set an example well worthy of being followed by her sister States of the South," and she appears determined to be worthy of it. In manufactures remain in their own country, foreigners must establish their country, for and in the exercise of his wit and his industry for this purpose primarily, he will soon hit upon agencies, by accident or otherwise, that will convert his barren acres into sources of wealth, luxuries, and all the refinements of life. The sterile, under the magic wand of industry directed by intelligence, becomes fruitful; streams irrigate arid wastes, and flowers shed over them the beauty of their perpetual fra-

grance,
Somewhat of these results has already ob tained in Georgia. Her people are a very practical people; and instead of splitting the air with groans about Northern oppression, Southern poverty, and Southern weakness, they put their hands to the plow, to the loom, to the out their names to the plow, to the foom, to the anvil, to the mill-stone; they put into practical operation the machinery and the appliances whereby this Scuthern poverty may be replaced with wealth, and this weakness with power.

with wealth, and this weakness with power. There is common sense, sterling common sense, in all that; and we should like to witness the exhibition of something, or somewhat more, of this spirit of resolute independence and indomitable energy in certain other localities that might be mentioned, not excepting a certain saccharine region sometimes yelept the Sugar Bowl of the Union.

It is our true policy, and the only policy that will enable us to cope successfully with our neighbors. Unless we adopt it, and carry it out with unflagging vigor, we shall find ourselves left laggards far in the rear of our more stirring rivals. We cannot depend exclusively on our position and the richness of our soil. There is requisite the genius of the cunning hand, and the intelligent intellect to develop their advantages, to draw from them the inexhaustible magazines of wealth which develop their advantages, to draw from them
the inexhaustible magazines of wealth which
they are ready to yield. There is nothing that
lies so crushingly upon the energies of a people
as ignorance. It is the nightmare that paralyzes them, and makes them the footballs of
the designing. Ignorance is weakness, and
hence a people are always strong, just in proportion to their intelligence. All history attests this truth. Does any rational man suppose that the English, French, and Russians,
all combined, could have attacked an empire of
three or four hundred millions of people, and
extorted from its rulers such concessions as they
were pleased to demand, if the people and rulers of that empire had possessed the real intelligence of the attacking parties? The Chiness did not know how even to elevate or depress their guns! They could only hit their press their guns! They could only hit their enemies, therefore, when the latter were suffi-

enemies, therefore, when the latter were suffi-ciently accommodating to place themselves in the right position, and keep it long enough for the Celestials to take aim.

The same truth holds equally good in the industrial condition of a people; the educated will be strong, and the ignorant weak. Note there will it do to make a few persons intelli-gent, while the masses are unenlightened. Evther will it do to make a few persons intelligent, while the masses are unenlightened. Every ignorant member of seciety is a dead weight
on it; hence the profound sagacity and farreaching prescience of the founders of our institutions, in engrafting upon them a system of
public enlightenment that should gradually
reach the entire mass of the people, elevate
and make them impregnable. In proportion
as this system has been carried into rigorous
execution according to the intent and spirit of
our sages, by the respective States, they have
become powerful and wealthy; and, as they
have neglected it, they have fallen behindhand.
A Virginia official thanked God that there
were no free schools in that State, and, under
this policy of thanking God for ignorance, the were no free schools in that State, and, under this policy of thanking God for ignorance, the old Commonwealth has dwindled down to insig-officance in comparison to what she might have been. She should have been to day more pop-

In our own city, there was no appearance of excitement at the polls, and none of the usual clap-trappery. The people turned out, however, from a solemn conviction of duty, and recorded their votes, as they would a verdict, under a sense of a high moral responsibility. And what is true here, is true also of the whole interior. With the single exception of Bedford, where the Administration has gained a few scattering votes, almost every district and county and township and precinct have spoken their condemnation in thunder tones.

The majorities come swelling in, like a mighty avalanche, sweeping through the old party avalanche, sweeping through the old party and township and precinct have spoken their condemnation in thunder tones. cannot be found in the State, then go out of it for him. We have not a doubt that an energetic man, properly sustained, would thus do more to advance the cause in this State, in one year, than will otherwise be accomplished in

> From the New York Evening Post. FREE TRADE IN FRANCE.

Every nation must ultimately rest its materiprosperity on a system of commercial policy hich allows the broadest and freest intercourse the nations of the earth, and which, havi its basis in nature, opens the channels of wealth to the equal flow and universal distribution of

The civilized nations of the earth, so far a concerns the course of trade within their own boundaries, are gradually yielding to the force of evidence and to the pressure of circumstances which are now affecting the foreign relations of all. France, especially, appears to feel the necessity of adopting the free-trade policy to its fullest extent in relation to all its dependen-

She has proclaimed a perfect freedom of trade so far as the colony of Algeria is con-cerned, opening all its ports to untrammelled intercourse with the world. Surely, if this pol-icy be the wise and natural method of developing the resources of the colony, it could not fail to be equally beneficial to France also. The protect tive policy of France is a dead weight on her commercial relations with the world, and she cannot therefore maintain a competition with either this country or England. In freights, France, with all the ingenuity and activity of her people, is considerably behind the two her people, is considerably behind the two countries we have mentioned; indeed, that branch of her commerce is so small as not to be worth the comparsion. Foreigners alone are her agents in the exchange of products, and is attached the most field our people what he had suffered and lost in this struggle. He told them of the proscription with which he had been visited for his attachment to the projections. Empire State of the South," and she | that adopts a protective policy must necessarily

rations, whilst English manufacturers have their commission houses in every market in the world. No commercial nation can prosperously exist under this out worn policy of the past; and hence, one by one, the leading nations of the civilized world are abandoning it, and, as with France, training up their colonies in the spirit and practice of a broad and perfect free-trade policy, founded on a mutual system of intercourse and a reciprocal exchange of these tercourse, and a reciprocal exchange of those special products which the bounty of Provi-dence has placed in the hands of each.

One would suppose, that when the advocates of a protective policy in our country see even he despotisms of the Old World casting aside the despotsms of the Una world design aside their commercial fetters, and, in spite of inveterate habit and prejudice, becoming liberal from necessity, they might be induced to reconsider the positions to which they have hitherto adhered so tenaciously, and yield to the logic of facts, that assent which cannot be extorted by aere reasoning.

HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE.

From the Forthcoming Fourth Volume of the "Ne American Cyclopodia."

Buckle, Henry Thomas, an English scholar, born at Lee, in Kent, November 24, 1822. His father was a wealthy merchant, and Mr. Buckle enjoyed not only the advantages of an excellent education in Dr. James Thomas Holloway's school at Gordon House, Kentish Town, but also of having at his command an excellent and extensive library in his father's house. After leaving Dr. Holloway's school, he entered the paternal conning-house; but instead of giving his at ing Dr. Holloway's school, he entered the pater-nal counting-house; but instead of giving his at-tention to business, he devoted it to chess, and exhibited so much aptitude for this game that he gained the reputation of being one of the first players of England, if not of the world. His father dying in 1840, leaving him an ample fortune, Mr. Buckle withdrew from commercial life, and devoted himself henceforward exclu-sively to literary pursuits, for which he was, by his secluded and studious habits, better quali-fied than for more active occupations. The first part of the work, which has gained for him fied than for more active occupations. The neu than for more active occupations. The first part of the work, which has gained for him a considerable reputation, appeared in 1857. It is entitled, "History of Civilization in England," and the first volume is occupied exclusively by only a part of the introduction of the work. It has been received with much favor by the most intelligent minds in England and in the United States, and created a desire for seeing the future volumes of the work, in which the author pledges himself to show that "the progress which Europe has made from barbarism to civilization, is entirely due to intellectual activity." Since the issue of this first volume, Mr. Buckle has delivered a brilliant lecture on Woman, at the Royal Institution, which has attracted much attention. Mr. Buckle's general place of residence is in Oxford-terrace, London. He lives with his mother in the utmost retirement, and spending his days and nights among books. He excels as a whist-player not less than as a chess-player; but he leads the life of a recluse, and his mind seems concentrated upon his historical work.

An Opposition "Cable" in Charleston, South Car

The Mercury gives out the following:
"Our Cable.—We have on exhibition, in our office, a piece of the hawser made use of by the officers of the United States Government in transferring the Africans from the steamer Gen. Clinch to the deck of the frigate Niagara. It is eleven inches in circumference: is a threeis eleven inches in circumference; is a three laid hawser; each of the laid ropes is six inche in circumference, and is in turn then laid with ropes of three inches in circumference, made of fifty-six individual strands of Manilla yarn. The hawser bears marks of the chafing or rubbing of the tub which carried the ne-groes over. The hawser will remain, for the

HOW TO SUCCEED.

From the New York Evening Post.

It is the distinctiful a principles of the Republican party which constitute its strength. They are what the cold was to the Russian Empress's famous palace of ice. We are bound together by no party traditions, by no Federal patronage, not even by habits of early and protracted political associations. In all these respects, and in these only, the Administration party has the advantage of us. But so long as we adhere to our principles, we have an advantage over them which is a tower of strength, and by the aid of which we must ultimately conquer. The Americans, if they feel the discontent with the present Administration which they profess, are as much interested as we in keeping the Republican flag "full high advanced." If Mr. Crittenden wishes to act with the Republican party, it is because it has power. He does not wish to make the destruction of that power a condition of his uniting with the party which exerts it. From the New York Evening Post.

before the half, but the scaffold was barricaded, and a strong guard of the sheriff and earl markals' men envirened it, to provent the possibility of a reacus.

The dignified composure and melancholy sweetness of her countenance, in which the instance of the most extraordinary ever winness of an education to the rising general every destination of the people and a period of the state of the shalf of the scaffold, the block, the arx, the excention of the ecentral despotism which he has find the every ev and discourage the army which is coming their relief.

If Mr. Crittenden, and those who encourage his aspirations, desire to profit by a union with the Samson of the North, they should not attempt, like Delilah; to take a treacherous advantage of his confidence to strip him of his vantage of his confidence to strip him of his strength. The course for him and all the Americans to take obviously is, to come forward and do all they can to build up the Republican party, and strengthen it for the great battle of 1860. In that triumph, if we succeed, all will naturally participate who participate in the toil and the danger; and he is but a short-sighted politician who thinks his own or the country's prospects can possibly he invested to he is a start of the country's prospects can possibly he invested to the country's prospects and the country's prospects are possibly the invested to the country's prospects and the country's prospects are prospected to the country's prospected to the country to the prospects can possibly be improved by his assisting to defeat, this fall, the party which he thinks ought then to succeed.

Cassius M. Clay addressed the citizens of Wheeling, Va., in behalf of Free as agains Slave Labor, on the 2d inst. The Intelligence:

says:
"The largest political audience that ever as sembled, within our recollection, at Washing ton Hall, was convened last Saturday evening to hear Cassius M. Clay. It was such an audience as any man might well be proud of.

"The respectability of the city, in its essence, bone, and sinew, was there, and ready on his appearance to greet him with a burst of applause. He spoke nearly two hours, and to people who listened with rapt attention. They greeted every point he made in his review of the struggles which Free Labor had made and intained against Slave Labor with enthus

"A sentiment in this community was devel oped, which politicians and demagogues have affected heretofore to disregard as insignificant. As he traced the history of their struggles, as he contrasted the benefits of the one system with the evils of the other, as he weighed our condition here in the west against that of those who control us and subordinate us in the east part of the State, the sympathies of the people gathered more intently upon his kindling words, and at last gave vent in a most hearty and un-

them how that, live or die, in every place and under all circumstances, he has determined to vindicate those principles, because he felt they were right. And his audience said amen in he applauding stamps with which they greeted

"Cassius Clay has many things to be proud struggles, but always victorious—but he may well rank the emphatic greeting which he re-ceived at Washington Hall last Saturday night as among the chief glories of a well-spent life."

TESTIMONY OF NEGROES HELD GOOD .- The statutes of California provide that "no black or mulatto person or Indian shall be permitted to give evidence in favor or against any white person, in either civil or criminal proceedings pending in the courts." Ever since the pas-sage of this law—and it was one of the first enacted-the testimony of this class of people was rigidly excluded. Fair thinking men have always considered it oppressive, and productive of cruel wrong to thousands of the people thus de graded. All attempts to procure a modification of the law have failed—the latest being to admit such testimony, leaving to the jury the right of attaching what weight they thought right of attaching what weight they thought proper to it. The proposition was defeated. Unexpectedly, about a week since, in a case where a colored man had been assaulted by a Maxican has man allowed to the color. Mexican, he was allowed to testify before the Grand Jury. A motion was made to set aside the indictment on that ground. Judge Blake, who presides in the Court of Sessions, denied who presides in the Court of Sessions, denied the application, holding that where one of the proscribed classes is the injured party, under our statutes his testimony is admissible. There are two laws on the subject—one providing that the party or parties injured shall in all cases be competent witnesses, the other as quoted in the commencement of this paragraph. The court held that the act giving the right to all persons injured to testify, having been reenacted five years after the other, the indictment was held good. In addition, Judge Blake says: "The policy of the law is, that crime should be punished, and when there are two sections of a punished, and when there are two sections of a statute in conflict with each other, one in ac-cordance with, the other in violation of this policy, the latter eught to yield. This court will so hold; but, if the position is erroneous, there is a proper tribunal for its correction, and so no great harm can come to the defendants. The accused was afterwards tried, and found with the more statement. guilty on the negro's testimony. Since the decision, colored evidence is admitted in the po-An old Dutch farmer, just arrived at the dig-

nity of a Justice of the Peace, had his first marriage case. He did it up in this way. He first said to the man; "Vell, you vants to be marrit, to you? Vell, you lovesh dis voman so goot as any voman you "Yes," answered the man.

Then to the woman:
"Vell, do you love dis man so better as any man you have ever seen?"

She hesitated a little, and he repeated: She hesitated a little, and ne repeated "Vell, vell, do you like him so well as to

his vife?"

"Yes, yes," she answered.

"Vell, dat ish all any reasonable man can expect. So you are married; I pronounce you man and vife."

The man asked the Justice what was to pay.

"Noting at all, noting at all; you are velcome to it, if it will do you any good."

A foreign paper says that the Olympic games, after having been discontinued fifteen hundred years, are re-established at Athens, in the ancient Stadium, by a decree of the Queen Regent of Greece. This is the most remarkable "revival" of the day. These games are said to have been instituted by the god Jupiter himself, and, on account of their supposed divine origin, none but those of the best possible moral character and most heroic attributes were permitted to take part in them. Among the eminent patrons of the Olympic games was Herod, mitted to take part in them. Among the emi-nent patrons of the Olympic games was Herod, the King of Judea, who, finding the institution declining even in his day, restored it tempora-rily to its old magnificence. The last of these games took place about the year 440. The Olympian plain is now known as Antilala, be-ing opposite to the town of Lala!

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The able editor of the Evening Transcript, Boston, thus speaks of this work:

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